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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Kumgang Political School

1. On 30 April 1952 twenty instructors at the Kumgang Political School at approximately YC-520505 in Mukch'onjung-ni (125-53, 38-22) (YC-5250), established by the Central Committee of the North Korean Labor Party to train and dispatch agents and guerrillas to operate in South Korea, were training 1,940 students, of which 80 percent were male and 20 percent were female. The school, established on 27 January 1951 in the former commercial high school, Hyoja-dong, Seoul, and known as the Seoul Political School, evacuated to Mukch'onjung-ni in March 1951. In mid-August 1951 the school was renamed the Kumgang Political School.¹
2. On 30 April 1952, 50 percent of the students were between the ages of 26 and 30; 30 percent, between the ages of 18 and 25; and 20 percent between the ages of 31 and 40. Thirty percent of the students had been recruited in North and South Cholla provinces; 20 percent in North and South Kyongsang provinces; 20 percent in North and South Ch'ungch'ong provinces; 10 percent in Kyonggi province; 10 percent in Kangwon province; and 10 percent in North Korea.
3. SONG Wol-su (1345/2588/3055), aged 43, and formerly a high officer in the political bureau of the II Corps of the North Korean guerrilla forces in South Korea, was director at the school. The school, which incorporated

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education, general affairs, organization, propaganda, and rear service sections, had been organized into thirteen classes. Men were enrolled in classes numbered one through ten. Each class, consisting of approximately one hundred and fifty students, was named for either a person, city, river, or mountain. Students were being constantly changed from one class to another. Admission to the school, which was restricted to persons between the ages of 18 and 40 who were able to operate in South Korea, followed recommendation by a provincial NKLP committee.

4. Before being dispatched to South Korea, students were required to pass examinations in Bolshevik party history; the history, organization and procedures of the NKLP; national and international problems involving Korea since 1945; the role of the Soviet Union in World War II; the materialistic theory of history; world political geography; map drawing and map reading; North Korean army organization and discipline; camouflage, installation, and destruction of railroads and bridges; guerrilla warfare; and enough proficiency in communications, civil engineering, shoe repair, electricity, lathe operation, carpentry, machine operation, or railroad labor so that the agent could use one of them as a cover occupation. The average period of instruction was 2 to 3 months.
5. The school had five hundred rifles and two thousand hand grenades.
6. On 31 March 1951 six hundred graduates of the school were sent to North and South Cholla provinces as a guerrilla force. In early April 1951, 180 graduates were sent from Uijongbu (127-03, 37-44) (CS-2878) to the Ch'unch'on (127-44, 37-53) (CS-8993) area as a guerrilla force. In late April 1951 seven hundred graduates were temporarily assigned as staff members to Hwanghae provincial organizations. On 31 July 1951 four hundred graduates were sent from Tokchae-myon (125-57, 38-23) (YC-5852) to the front lines to penetrate South Korea.

Hwanghae NKLP Institute

7. By 25 March 1952 North Korean government authorities had established NKLP staff institutes in each North Korean province to meet a shortage of trained personnel for work on people's committees. The Hwanghae provincial staff institute, in seven Korean-style homes at approximately YC-366850 in Yongp'ung-ni (125-43, 38-41) (YC-3685), trained 2,978 persons, chiefly the chairmen and secretaries of village committees, between 25 January 1952 and 25 February 1952 and 192 persons, including county staff members, between 25 February 1952 and 25 March 1952.

Kangwŏn NKLP Institutes

8. In April 1952 Kangwŏn provincial schools, training administrative officers for the NKLP, had enrolled eighty students at the school at Sinp'ung-ni (127-25, 39-09) (CU-6334) and two hundred students at the school at Sin-ni (127-28, 39-06) (CU-6729). The school at Sinp'ung-ni, opened on 1 April 1952 and directed by CH'OE Ch'ŏl-chin (1508/6993/2182), was training students 36 hours each week for 3 months to work in NKLP offices. The school at Sin-ni, opened on 1 March and directed by KIM Pyŏng-p'al (6855/3521/0360),² was instructing party members who evacuated during United Nations control of the province.

1. Comment. Instructors, students, and courses of instruction at the Seoul Political Academy in August 1951 were reported in
2. Comment. KIM Pyŏng-p'al, aged 34, has been frequently reported as deputy chairman of the Kangwŏn provincial branch of the NKLP.

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